MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Important Report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message.

The Reorganization of the Board Repudiated in Strong Terms, Ac.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board held a special meeting on Friday evening, President Henry in the chair.

In answer to a resolution of the 10th inst., the Corpora tion Counsel says that every sum of money to be raised by taxation is by the Legislature assigned to some parti-cular object of expenditure, and cannot be rightfully applied to any other object. A specified sum is placed at the disposal of the Common Council, to enable it to make ionations, and may be bestowed upon churches or individuals in the discretion of the Common Council. But the amount of the donations, in whatever way they may be made, must not in the aggregate exceed the sum as-

signed by law to that object.

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ROARD. Alderman Dayron read the report of the special com mittee on the Mayor's message, which Alderman Boole suggested should be read by Alderman Dayton, the chairnan of the committee. There was a dissertation on national affairs, and a castigation of the general government for the frauds committed upon the public ury. The report stated that the general government had lost public confidence. The committee re-pudiated the statement set forth by the Mayor in re-lation to the adoption of a new charter, and ridiculed the suggestion of the Mayor in respect to the proposal re-organization of the Board of Alderman.

BOARD OF ALDERSEN, New YORK, Feb. 14, 1862. se: Committee, to whom by a resolution of this Boam or Ambresen, New York, Feb. 14, 1862.
The Seject Committee, to whom by a resolution of this Board, adouted on the 18th January last, the annual commination of his Honor the Mayor was referred, to report suitable action on the part of the Common Council with respect to its several recommendations, respectfully report that the communication referred to them, in its foreible and carnest suggestions for diminishing inxalion upon our different, for the reformation of abuses in the administration of the city government and the reduction of the city expenditures, and in its broad and national patriotism, presents a marked and most encouraging contrast to some of the communications which have recently been received by the Common Council from the Chief Magistrate of the city. Whilst your committee are unable to agree with his Honor the Mayor in respect to all the propositions and measures which he has submitted for the consideration of the Common Council, they have no reserve in expressing their judgment that the message in usestion is one of the most interesting, important and valuable papers ever addressed to the legiclative branches of the try government.

Tour committee are apprehensive that the members of the city government are reluctant to perceive the peritons americance from the result of the peritons americance for many years, from the free and generous character of our citizens, to a liberal and perhaps careless administration of the city inances, it seems not to be understood that mands of the most pressing origencies, and are almost totally destitute of the mean of indusing in generously. A claace along our large thoroughtars and principal business of the most pressing origencies, and are almost totally destitute of the mean of indusing in generolity. A claace along our large thoroughtars and principal business of totally destinated on the same and the commerce is nearly annihilated, our bank have suspended, our manufacturing actions as appendix stores and places of business are learnings, end and a commerce and places of business are learnings, and and expendix and laborers, are seeking in said for engagement stores and places of business are engagement, and wide speed and unpersistention. This most fearful size of things, it is quite apparentian to the commerce of the comm

of all abuses in its government. They append to this report a resolution for this purpose, and respectfully recommend the same for adoption.

That the ophicu is nearly universal that a revision of the present darties of the city is necessary to the efficient and frequal adminiscration of the city government, your company and the control of the city government, your company and the control of the city government, your company of the city is necessary to the efficient and frequal adminiscration of the city government, your company of the control of the city many control of the city has been amended no less than four several transported this city has been amended no less than four several transported on the life of a chaster scarcely exceeds four years. Out off in its early infancy, the breast center has deprived us of all means of judging whether he more mature age would have realized the hopes and promises of its birth. And it is still the prevailing lappreasion that with all these amendments, no real improvement of the city government has been effected. Alls floors the Mayor now proposes the construction of a new charter your committee propose briefly to examine.

Whatever may be the imperfections of the present charter, this at any rate may be said of it; that it thoroughly embodies in its provisions the great principle of popular government; equality of representation of the people in their legislative bodies. The Adermen and the Councilment are respectively elected from districts having as nearly us may be an equal number of inhabitants, and provision is made, at least so far as the Bourd of Councilment is concerned, as the population varies, for a corresponding change in the reversements.

an ayasem upon which it is created is radically impolitte an intataken.

The form of government of the United States is beyond all ilipute one of the greatest achievements of human wisdom. Su there is not in the circumstances or condition of this city mything which makes the system derised by the constitution of the United States of itself applicable to our governmental organization. That constitution created a union of corresponding States and enablished a system of checks and animoes admirably contrived for securing to the several states their respective rights and to the people their liberies, and a republican form of government. The rights and interests of the States, as such, are represented in the Sichate elected by the State Legislatures. The rights and interests of the people are represented in the House of Represented reast of the people are represented in the House of Represented reast of the ordinal legislature are not arithes before accounted purely far the purpose of going as checks around a purely far the purpose of going as checks

upon each other. They are respectively real and substantial representatives of distinct, separate and independent interests the concurrence of which is the contract of the contract of the property of the validity of any measure of the property of the validity of any measure of the property of the prop

in compiler for those which should be vessed in our cloy characte in the math, surface it, the math of the United States.

Nor does his floure the Mayor, in his suggestions for special monitorations of the character and the vessel of the character and the character and the character and the character and the character of the ch

Almshouse competely and most disastensity refuted that notion. And your committee do not know of anything in the motion of your confliction of the missions, which entitles it is claim any superiority in these most essential valuables over its predecessor, the late floard of Ten Governore.

Tour committee design no imputation upon the individual production of the Almshouse. They speak of that Board only from its public and official history. That it proved used medicant, unliateful and extraogent in the discurre of the trust concernments. And such, bo, weath guagement of the Legicial committees. And such consultations are committeed. And such, bo, weath guagement of the Legicial committees. And such, bo, weath guagement of the Legicial committees. And such, bo, weath guagement of the Legicial committees. And such, the reference to these lasts that your committees. And such, the reference to these lasts that your committees. And such in reference to these lasts that your committees. The committees of the cay in the late Board of Ten Governor.

Is there any hing in the machiners by which the Supervisors make their way into office so conductive to their housely and deality, but this pain should in respect to the Board of respect to all other offices, and to all other parts of the State? Left the simple facts he consistence. Board of the state? Left the simple facts he consistence. Board of the guagest to all other offices, and to all other parts, to nominate and the state of the s

visors absolute'y insure purity and fidelity in the action of the body, and freedom from party con rol. Your committee again refer to the experience which misely suffered in its Fourth of Ton Governors. And even in the Board of Super-visors, on at least one most memorable consists in the very first vear of its existence, a partissu, control of the action of the Board was excepted with a merciless and removables anaccipationness upstageable in visors, on at least one most memorable occasion in the very the Board was actioned, a partison occasion in the very the Board was actioned, a partison occasion in the very the Board was actioned as a partison of the partial and the legislative body so as exactly to set off in it one perty against another, is weak pueria and unbecoming a many and intelligent people. It such body can ever, for any is not of time, commend the confidence or the respect of the community with sentiments of all proper reverse of the Board of Super 1900s, your committee are constrained to say that the estimation in which that body is held by the people of this city is not that which ought to be enjoyed by an exalled and powerful deliberative assenblage. A member of a public representative body in this country owes his position to a constituency who have elevated him to importance, dignity and influence, who are responsible for the selection which they have made, and to whom he in turn is responsible for the faithful and honest discharge of the trust committed to him. But a Supervisor conceived and born at the same moment in a party convention, is fifes milious an illegitimate in political and official society. He represents no one. He has no constituency to answer for his paternity, to be responsible for his contact of the open and the same moment in accommable for his conduct of transgressions. And the Board itself, combining in equal element of the septiment of committee and the property of the provention of the velocementary power of ether; of, set to window of the velocementary of the oppoint a seven, is destinate of the vigor of the transmitted the provention of the provention of

on New York, and urther, it me pan accordant control of New York and embrace within in its beneficial scope the Boards of S. pervisors of the save rai countries, and the membrare of Assembly and of the Sanate, and the expresentatives in Congress throughout the State it does not answer this inquiry to say that the countries of the same operation most clearly ought to be performed upon the State constitution is to the State. That charier it is proposed to remodel in order to effect this improvement. The same operation most clearly ought to be performed upon the State constitution. Your committee challenge contradiction of this product to the state their Assembly and the same operation most clearly ought to be performed upon the State Constitution. Your committee challenge contradiction of this product to the state of the same operation of the growth of the same operation of the product of the contradiction of the State are no competent to select their members of the State Logislature or representatives in Congress, and that the propie of the other parts of the State are not once than the same in areast violation of the established and settled legislature policy of this country and of this state for more than twenty years. Previously to Islo, in the absence of any regulation on the subject by Congress, the States were at livery to elect their representations of expedient. Ascendingly experiment of the State of New York had for many years elected their by districts, but not in all cases by single districts. By an act of Congress, about the year isld, the significant for the State of New York had for many years elected thereby districts, but not in all cases by single districts. By an act of Congress, about the year isld, the significant for the state of the size of the state of the size of t

augments, your committee, or formed and e-people of the city. The constitution of d and amended by the people of the State ont impaging the right of the Lagislature establish, by such charters it may deem mirgal regulations of this city. But this bound be as ablished by the mere flat of the transfer of the constitution of th

a reed upon by the people of the city. The constitution of the State is framed and amended by the people of the State. Your committee do not impagn the right of the Legislature, being supreme, to establish, or such clearly as it may deen expectent, the municipal regulations of this dir; but that such regulations who the administration of the Legislature, which constains the options or wrish of the Legislature, which constains the options or wrish of the Legislature regulating the options or wrish of the present State Legislature, praying the passage of an actualing a convention of the people of the city for the purpose of training amendments to the city charter. That convention might be constituted in such a manner as to give a real minority of any constituted in such a manner as to give a real minority of any constituted in such a manner as to give a real minority of any constituted in such a manner of arrangement, a suggestion has been made to your consultate, which they think it proper to mention, that for the purpose of electing deliquates to such Carter Convention cock Senatorial dearse of the city might be entitled to send, say air delegates to the Convention that such a facility of the district might have the right of giving six rotes for delegates, but not to rote for more than sax candidates, so that each elector might distribute his six often according to his preferences then give no real control of the city of giving six rotes for delegates, but not to rote for more than sax candidates, so that each elector might distribute his six often according to his preferences then give no control of the city of the return of the other, or he may give be so and of the control of the city of the result of the city of the sax of the control of the city of the result of the city of the result of the city of the result of the city of the control of the city of the resulting to the sax of the city of the resulting to the sax of the city of the resulting to the city of the resulting of the city and the control of the

Resolved, if the Board of Councilmen concur. That a joint special committee, to consist of three mambers of each Board of the Common Council, be appointed to inquire and report whether the expenditures of the city government, or of any of the departments thereof, may not be diminished, and the number of officers or employes of the Corporation, their salaries or wages reduced, without detriment to the public service, and whether any abuses exist in the administration of any of the departments or offices of the city government, and the proper correction of such abuses or remedy for the same; and that such committee have power to send for and examine witnesses and papers.

Resolved, That the subject of amending the city charter, and so much of the annual communication of his floor the Mayor as relates to the reduction of the sums pull by the city government for salaries, and so much thereof as relates to the manual employer.

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to the subject of additions to the tax levy made by the State Legislature, so much thereof as relates to the recenue received by the city from its investments in wharves, plers and market property, and so much thereof as relates to the reimbursement by the State of the moneys advanced by the city for the relief of families of volunteers, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That so much of the annual communication of his Honor the Mayor as relates to the condition of the streets of the city and the so-called Hackley contract, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That so much of the annual communication of his Honor the Mayor as relates to the condition of the streets of the city and the so-called Hackley contract, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

relates to the present war, he referred to the standing committee on National Afairs.

In answer to a question from Alderman Froment, Alderman Dayton said that the administration had wasted the funds of the country for political purposes and for the benefit of contractors. The people of New York fully understood the manner in which the public money has been squandered, and he (Alderman Boyton) believed that the majority of the people of this city concurred in the sentiments contained in the report.

On notion of Alderman Boyton, three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and it was further directed that the report be published in three daily papers—the Himato and two others.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Feb. 16, 1862. The imports at this port, as shown below, cor tinue to be too large, and will cause specie to flow steadily outward so long as they are unchecked The principal items last week were:-

samed just as freely if the duty were higher than it is, especially tea, sugar, coffee, wool, hides, metals and dry goods. The exports of specie were quite large enough last week. If the war goes on much longer an export of a million of specie per week will prove inconvenient. The following are the Custom House tables of the trade of the port for the week and since January 1:-

For the Week. 1890. 1861. 1862.
Dry goods ... 82,314,692 1,083,239 959,261
Coneral merchandiso. 1,594,609 1,685,201 1,532,317 Total for the week. \$4,209,301 2,768,440 2,491,578 Previously reported ... 26,186,787 23,817,142 16,692,658 Since January 1....\$30,396,088 26,585,582 19,183,636 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDER. 1862. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1864. For the week \$1,404,754 2,664,873 2,144,476 Previously reported . 7,378,490 13,432,094 13,199,800

Since January 1 \$8,783,244 16,096,967 15,344,276

Since January 1.\$1,034,569 453,715 6,273,950

The banks last Monday showed a specie average of \$28,196,666, being an increase of \$717,083 from the previous statement, and an increase of fully five millions from the date of the suspension of specie payments. It is understood that they will show a decrease to-morrow, in consequence of the recent heavy export of coin. We have been importing more than we could pay for in produce, and, as a matter of course, we have got to make up the deficiency in bullion. If the relative deficiency continues, and gold continues to be maintained at a premium by the speculators on the Stock Exchange, our banks will presently find themselves in a position of marked inconvenience. The crisis of 1857 was mainly caused by over importations of foreign goods, which led to heavier exportations of coin than the resources of the country could afford. We are now on the brink of a similar embarrassment. We are importing more than we can pay for without shipping coin; and though we have much more gold in the country than we had in 1857, yet still, in consequence of the forced asspension of the banks, a large part of this gold is not available for purposes of commerce, and hence the relative supply is scarcely greater than it was five years ago. With their usual sagacity, a large number of the city banks are aiding the speculators in bullion to their utmost. Though it is obvious that any depreciation of the currency is a bad sign, not only for the public and the government, but in an especial degree for the banks, which have invested nearly the whole of their capital in government securities, a large number of our principal banks are doing a lively business in lending money on gold, and so enabling the speculators to put it up to an illogical premium. It is a trite re-mark to observe that our city banks are generally administered in the interest of any one but their stockholders. But even the many absurdities of the past career of the associated banks fade into insignificance by the side of the monstrous folly of subserving a speculation which tends to discredit government securities, to depreciate the currency of the country, and to promote the exportation of bullion. It is, however, idle to descant upon such universally acknowledged facts as the imbecility of the controlling minds at the Clearing House. individuals whom accident and ill fortune hav placed in positions of influence in banking circles are incapable of resisting the bait of six per cent on call on loans of money on bullion; and the only hope is that Congress will go to the root of the evil. and will lay such a duty on importations of foreign

goods as will keep our imports down to the level of our exports of food. Money is extremely abundant. On call the brokers can generally obtain loans on approved collateral at 5 per cent: many loans, however, still pay 6 per cent. First class short paper sells at 5 a 51/2 per cent. The best names, at longer dates, are negotiable at 6 a 7 a 8, and names les generally known at 8 and upwards. As the Sub. Treasurer receives all the money that is offered at 5 per cent on call after ten days notice, it is not likely that money will fall below five in open market. The commerce of the country is in so stagnant a condition that it requires very little money; the supply, under ordinary circumstances, would prove considerably in excess of the demand. But so long as government is willing to pay five per cent for all that is offered, it cannot be expected that the public will be enabled to borrow on much more advantageous terms. Abroad money continues very cheap. The owners of fifty millions of dollars in England are getting only 11/4 a 2 per cent for their money, while, if they were less ignorant and less prejudiced on the subject of our financial affairs, they could readily get five here.

Foreign exchange closed yesterday at 115 a1/4 for sterling and 4.90 a 921/2 for france, first class be ers' bills in both instances. Gold is worth 1041/4 a 104%, with a slack inquiry. Comparing the price of gold with that of foreign bills, we note no profit en exportations of coin to Europe. Shippers will probably lose money on every shipment. At the same time, there are a large number of persons in Europe who are so slenderly acquainted with the state of affairs in this country that they insist upon having their remittances made in coip, and there are others who have had coin here for some time, only awaiting an advance in exchange to go

gratifying. It is evident that the rebellion is breaking up on all sides, and that the complete triumph of the government is a mere question of time. In all human probability victory will follow victory on the Union side, and the wretched rebels, who have tried to destroy the most beneficent and noble government in the world, will fall from disaster to disaster until the last miserable remnant seeks a refuge and a hiding place from the just vengeance of the people in some foreign country. The financial policy of the government has taken shape. Congress has followed the ex-ample of the banks and the merchants, and has yielded to the arguments which, when they were first advanced in this column, were scouted almost on all sides. An issue of \$150,000,000 Treasury notes, made a legal tender by law, is now certain, and we have reason to believe that an adequate tax bill will be reported to the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow or next day, and to the House this week or early next. Yet in spite of all these satisfactory events and prospects stocks advance but slowly, and only at the rate of a fraction a day. One solution to this singular problem can be found within the precincts of the board room. The leading bear houses, whose principals have won a wide notoriety by their universal distrust of all kinds of securities, and many of whom did not scruple, in the darkest hour of the republic, to try to earn a miserable profit by depreciating the credit of their country, have within a few days turned tail on their principles, become buyers of stocks, and now hold among them some fifty or sixty thousand shares of railway and other speculative securities. It is not believed in Wal street that these operators have any higher opinion of Galena and Central, and Eric and Toledo, than they had when they were selling five and ten per cent lower than now, and when they were eagerly offering them on sellers' options. Hence it is inferred that they have only bought to sell again at a small profit, and that if any outside capitalists should be so rash as to enter the market as buyers the present bulls would gladly shift their pre sent load to their shoulders, and would desert to the side with which they have always been identified. For this reason the leading commission brokers are advising their customers to hold off, until at least some of the present bulls have unloaded. They are fortified in this view by the fact that the stocks have risen very consider bly of late. The average rise in the speculative railway shares within the past sixty days has bee fully 12 per cent, and some leading stocks, such a Pacific Mail, Eric preferred, &c., have advance 15 to 18 per cent. It is of course possible the intrinsic worth. But, after all, 82 per cent, div dend off, seems a very fair price for a 6 per cer stock like New York Central, and 42 for Toledo 35 for Erie, and 54 for Rock Island, cannot be be regarded as very high, prices for propert which yields no income, and which can only l purchased on the expectation of a perpetual su cession of sanguine buyers on speculation. Pe haps, hereafter, when Treasury notes become ver plentiful, and business prospects change, thes stocks may command still higher prices than those now raling. We believe that our railroads have before them an era of far more brilliant prosperit than they have ever yet enjoyed. But the imm diate prospect cannot fairly be regarded as ve promising for the bulls.

A holder of "federal securities" is anxious

testify through our columns his gratitude to the money editor of the London Times for the symp thetic solicitude expressed in that journal for l interests in connection with the expense of remo ing the "stone blockade." His gratitude is t more lively as the sympathy of the foreign writ is unexpected. For the past twelve months the money writer of the London Times has been the most unscrupulous, the most malignant and th most influential assailant of American credit in th civilized world. No calumny has been too ridic lous, no falsehood too base, for its adoption, so los as it was calculated to prevent the investment British capital in American securities. A jou nalist who charges the United States with repudi tion because the rebel State of Mississippi has n paid its debts, and who calls the British public witness that "secessionist Virginia" has provide the interest on her bonds held in England, whi "loyal Tennessee" has defaulted, could hard have been expected to betray much concern for "federal bondholders." It is therefore with su prise as well as with gratitude that "federal bon has taken in their property. They take pleasu in stating that they consider it at least as safe as about twice as lucrative as investments in Briti consols. Nor do they believe that the knot moneyed secessionists in London, who have se ceeded in obtaining control of so many Britis journals, will impair its value in any degree, thoug they may perform a useful office in teaching t American people to estimate British criticism upo

American securities at its true value. The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the mon of January were:-

Increase.....\$291,039

We beg to draw attention to an advertisement Mr. F. P. James, offering a premium to holders 7.30 Treasury notes for coupons due 19th ins As the Sub-Treasurer advertises that he ca not remit the amount of coupons, and as, in ar case, holders must submit to delay if they colle their interest at his office, the best plan to pursu would probably be to sell the coupons in the man ner suggested.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15-6 P. M. ASHES-Small sales were making at \$6.25 for pear and \$6 37% for pots; stock, 437 bb's. pots and 15 pearls. Total, 591 bbis.

Barabetters.—Flour—The market was less active,

while prices, for common and medium grades, were rather firmer, with a fair demand from the domestic trade and for export. The transactions embraced about 15,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Southern flour was less active, while the market was

quintals Bank at \$3 59, and some lots wall fish at \$3 75. Mackorel were firm and in good request; sales were making at \$9 25 a \$9 50 for No. 1, 37 25 a \$7 50 for No. 2, now held at \$9 50 and at \$7 50. Pickled herring were in good supply and dull.

FRUIT.—The market was insoftlys. Eales of new crop Malaga raisins were making at \$5.40 for layers, and \$2 20 for bunch. Currants were quiet and nominal.

HAY.—The market was steady, with sales for shipment at \$5c. 20c., and for city use at \$6c. 20c. and of the crop of 1850 at 14c. a 16c. 18c. at 16c. a 22c. and of the crop of 1850 at 14c. a 16c. 18c. and small sales of Scotch pig were making at \$23 2 224 a \$25 per ton for first, second and third class brands, cash.

LEAD.—The market was heavy and inactive. Spanish sold at 65c. Calcan was quiet and nominal.

NAVAL STORES were unchanged and sales were limited. Ones.—Crude sperm and whale were inactive, and no sales of moment transpired. Linseed oil, under a speculative fosing, was firmly held by city crushers at \$5c. olive oil was firm; within a day or two 1.000 cases have been sold at p. t. Sales of prime western winter lard were reported at 66c. Proctor & Gambles were at 70c. a 75c. petroleum was selling at 14c. a 15c., allowing \$1 at \$125 for barrels, with some 700 yesterday, makinging order, at 14c.; the receipts from the West are said to be falling off on account of high freights; refined was a cady, with sales at 25c., and \$1 to \$1 25 for barrels; Adisco & Co. do. at \$35c. a \$4c., and city kerosene at \$5c., and crude neptha at 19c.

Proversons.—Pork.—The demand was fair and prices steady, with sales of 1,000 bils. at \$12 a \$12 50 for harder demand, with sales of 1,000 bils. at \$12 a \$12 50 for lability of the second of

Vessels Due at the Port of New York. The following vessels are now at sea bound to this port, some of which are fully due:-

? I	port, some of which	wie rank ane:-	and the second	
-			Where from.	Date.
e	Name. Audubon	Phintov	Antwerp	Dec. 30
	Ashburten	Bradiah	London	Jan. 1
n	Advance	Child	Liverpool	Jan. 9
S	Alice Ball	Adams	Havre	Tan 17
d	America			
ıt	Arno Athena Armen Augusto Anna Admiral Browning Bremmy Brilliant Boreas	Deoring.	Havre	Jan. 8
500	Armen	Sedulis	Liverpool	Jan. 13
ir	Angusto	Giesbrecht	Havre	Jan. 15
i-	Anna	Darius	Palermo	Dec. 26
ıt	Admiral Browning.		Deal	Dac. 17
730	Brommy	Moyer	London	Dec. 16
0,	Brilliant	Colburn	Shields	Dec. 3
nt	Boreas	Henschier	Cadiz	Jan. I
y	Brilliant	Doone	Havre	Jan. 15
	Corne	Iones	Havre.	Jan. 15
96	Chas Davenoort	Kelly	Havre	Jan. 15
C-	Charles Ward	Bell	Havre	Jan. 1
r-	Ciara Morse	Morritt	Havre	Jan. 17
	Criterion	Harding	Havre	Jan. 15
У	C. Nesmith	Cousins	Havro	Jan. 2
5e	C. A. Stamler	Bouner	Antwerp	Dec. 20
se	Cincinnatus Cares Chas. Davenport Charles Ward Ciars Morse Criterion C. Nesmith C. A Stamler Chapin Compromise Columbia Chance Coylon	McCrillis	Havre	Jan. 9
	Compromise	Caukins	Liverpool	Tan 10
ve	Commbia	bryant	Shielde	Nov. 19
ty	Carlon	Hants	Deal	Dec. &
e-	Conrad	Hawks	Cadiz	Nov. 28
	Despache	Hartman	Dublin	Dec. T
ry	David Kimball	Linnell	Bordeaux	Jan. 6
	Parmstadter	Pagt	Bremen	Jan. T
to	D. Jex	Guide	Milford	Jan. 16
he	Detroit	Harding	Loudon	Dec. 23
	D. Hoadley	Calling	Liverpool	Dan 10
a-	Proof Tool	Niek-	London Mil'd	Jan.
is	Enocu Train	Holbrook	Havee	Jan 90
V-	F C Screnton	Marne	Livernool	Jan. 4
he	Chance Coylon Conrad Despache Bavid Kimbell Farms'adter D. Jex Detroit D. Hoadley Equal Rights Enoch Train Eastern Queen E. C. Scranton Eastern Star Euphrates Eibing Free Fanny Birch Fidela P. A. Paimer Fanny Forn Germania George Marchaud George Marchaud George S. Hunt Helen Maria	Healy	Havro	Jan. 90
	Euphrates	Rocher	Lisbon	The state of
er	Elbing	Rentel	Flushing	Dec. 19
he	Free	. Rostrop	Gloucester	Doc. 6
be	Fanny Birch	. Crockett	Liverpool	Dec. 19
200	P A Palmar	Besnug	Liverpoot	Jan 16
he	F. A. Pailliot	Flutcher	Boifast	Jan. 21
he	Germania.	Townsend	Havre	Jan. 21
u-	George Marchand	Frehrist	Flushing	Dec. 11
	George S. Hunt	Woodbury	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
ng	Helen Maria	Marshall	Gibraltar	Jan. 18
of	Hudaon	Hammond	Falmouth	Jan. 20
ır-	Henrietta	Osegood	Honfleur	Jan. 3
2-	H. S. Soule Horizon	Reed	Havre	Jan. 15
	Invincible	Hepburn	Liverpool	Dec. 30
ot	Invincible	Ulmer	Limerick	Jan. 18
to	Industrial		Shields Deal	Dec. 1
ed	Ida		Deal	Dec. 17
le	John Wesley John Albert Jeremiah Phonspect	McClure	Bordeaux	Dec. 20
	John Albert	Bioke	Liverpool	Jan. 21
ly	John Bertram	Knudsen	Falmouth	Jan. 14
or	John Bertram Kate Prince	Gerrish	Liverpool	Jan. 13
IT-	Ladoga	Evalds	Havre	Jan. 12
d-	Lizzie Homan	Cutier	Liverpool	Jan. 18
	Louisa Richards	Wilde	Havre	Dec. 35
er	Marshheld	Miller	Havre	Jan 91
re	M. R. Dadwig	Conhine	Havro	Jan. 6
nd	Monarch of L'o Son	Spencar.	Havre	Jan. 17
sh	Man bester	Trash	Havre	Jan. 23
	Kate Prince. Ladoga. Lizzie Homan. Louisa Richards. Marahdeld. M. R. Ledwig. Manahoed. Monarch of the Sea. Manahoester. Moridien. Minerva. May Kisson.	Lenitz	Bremen	Dac. 23
of	Minerva	Ommeran	Heliot	Jan. 14
c-	Mary Edson	Nickerson	Marse lles	Dec. 21
sh	Marios	Walls	Cuxuaven	Dec.
	North American	Schwieder	Paycone	Dec. 10
gh	Ohio	Hatchins	Havre	Jan. 15
he	Nuremberg Ohio Orozimbo	Townsend	Hayre	Jan. 16
on	Ocean Romp	Rairden Lowe Day s Hanson Morse,	London	Dec. 23
	Old Cotony	Lowe	Liverpool	Jan. 4
	Pequot	Dav.s	Liverpool	Jan. 4
th	Panama	Hanson	Liverpool	Jan. 15
	Prince of Wales	Dorling	Liverpool	Jan 16
98	Pugea Helana	Ridge	Toxal	Dec. 19
55	P. D. Shanhord	Galo	Liverpool	Jan. 3
-	Resolute	Prince	Bristol	Dec. 20
43	R. Robinson	Long	Flabing	Jan. 18
of	Herenue	Luca	Liverpool	Jan. 20
10	Star	Thomas	Havre	Jan. 18
	Prince of Wales Planter Page Holona R. D. Shapbord R. Robinson Recounte. R. Robinson Secune. Star St. Helena S. Curling Southampton	Culebrin	Bristol	Jan. 16
t.	S. Curling	Austin	Liverpool	Inn
n-	Southampton	Austin. Levanseler Dillingham Pame	Liverpool	Jan. 10
y		Dillingham.	Hamburg.	Dec. 24
	Scotland	Pame	Hayre.	Jan. 4
ct	Strua	Gierulsen	Plymouth	Dec. 16
le	Strua	Lawis	Marseilles	Jan. 19
n-	Tangier	Hall	Gravesend	Jan. 4
	Tangier Texas. Thos. Halcomb	Pendieton	Cillerate	Jan. 15
	Volga	Holm	Havre	Dec. 99
	Webster	Lowber	Liverpool	Jan. 3
	Wanderer	Forbes	Havre	Jan. 15
ls	Wm. Tapscott	Bell	Gravesend	Mec. ar
52	Wm. Tapscott Wm. Rathb ne			
0750			HAVIO	Jan. 1
11 1	And many others.	Was miral	ALTERNATION NO. OF	
	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO I		-	

Speech of a Loyal Indian. The following speech was made by a chief named Ye-to-wah, belonging to the Kansos Indians at Leavenworth, on the 8th inst.:--

to-wah, belonging to the Kansas Indians at Leavenworth, on the 8th inst.:—

I came to visit your city, and most of the way on foot-I came to visit your city, and most of the way on foot-I came to yet arms and a force to guard our frontier. I told General Hunter we would gladly fight if our homes and dresides could be protected, that we would gladly with white soldiers and go wherever wanted. Our chiefs say they will go out if the women and children can be protected. They said the government had not called for them to fight; there was no fonce down and no chance to jump over. We are willing to put in our mite and share the same fate with the pale faces. We are on the border, we have been insuited, but the tomahawk is buried under our orchards and we want to go as men. We don't want to pull the tomahawk, we would rather prune our trees. If I am driven from my little farm I want to dis like a man. Peace is my motto. I will make a child's bargain with the Missouri rebels—if they'ill let me alone. It is them alone.

I came up here partly for the white men around me. They solicited my sid; they told me to ask General Hunter and the great men round here to station a guard on the border for their protection. And I wish to thank General Hunter and your citizens for the sid they extended to me.

Last June my life was assailed by Missourians; I was driven from home and went to Lawrence and Wyandot with my family.

I want to harmonise with my chiefs and do nothing against white man or red man.

Loyal men are accustomed to come to me; they leave their arms and money with my wife to be socreted.

If I have had some troubles I have had more pleasure from being a Union man.

Our agent, Major Colton, has encouraged us in agricultural pursuits. He takes pride in interesting me in the ways of the white man. Other agents have never had the care of us that he has.

I give my most cordial feeling to the people of Kansas and to the First and Second Kansas regiments who have fought so bravely for us.

This is my story. You can put in

Court Calendar—This Day Surmon Court.—Part 1—Nos 1343, 1913, 3323, 601, 691, 791, 724, 723, 795, 2897, 613, 2803, 2993, 2997, 3009, 2947, 3047, 3049, 1008. Part 2.—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2170, 1260, 3892, 3666, 3358, 3618, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3498, 5006, 8498, 2072, 186, 5002, 422, 3556.